WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 Issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50

One copy avails to the getter-up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

OCTOBER.

BY GEORGE W. ELLIOTT.

The twittering swallows whirl in rapid flight,
Then backward turn, to linger o'er the scene
Endeared through all the glad days of summer time,
In council, ere they wing to Southern climes.
A leaden gray o'er all the sky is cast,
And gathering mists bedim the morning sun.
Across the fields she croons by a homeward foot
A green trail leave upon the frosty grass.
The ripened apples beckon the orchard boughs,
Or lie in fragrant piles beneath the trees.
Hard by the farmhouse groans the cider press,
While amber currents in full tide valve below.
No tint of emerald green upon the lawn,
In early spring when Nature's pulses throb
With brush of sunbeams dipped in morning dew,
Nor yet the hues of fast unfolding flowers
That spangle o'er the meadow's newest dress,
Are lovelier than the rich and changing dyes
Of golden-rod like flames around us burn.
Amidst the melancholy scenes of death,
The sturdy oak in robes of crimson glows,
An earnest mourner overwhelmed with grief—
Himself the sufferer from the Autumn's blight.
The hickory seems with golden pendants hung;
Fit emblems here of fruitfulness and worth.
That soon, like Dead Sea fruit, to ashes turn.
The hardy hemlock amid the towering pine
Alone retain their spring-like loveliness,
And stand unchanged in the surrounding gloom,
Like noble principles amid the world,
Amid the ephemeral follies of the world.

N. Y. Post.

QUAKERS IN COURT.

Which is the Ohio Yearly Meeting—A Trial of Great Interest.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, October 12, 1868.

The State District Court, which closed its annual sitting in this city to-day, has had before it for adjudication a case which attracts the attention of "quiet-seeking" people throughout the civilized world. It is not so because of the amount or value of the estate involved, but because it will be a determination so far as the question is involved, and so far as the courts can determine it, of the orthodoxy of certain portions of the Society of Friends, though the question of orthodoxy is declared not to be considered by the court. The title of the case as it stands on the docket—Wm. J. Harrison et al. against Benjamin Hoyle and others—may convey to members of the Ohio yearly meeting of Friends some idea of the character of its cause, but to outsiders the title means nothing. The property in controversy consists of a tract of land containing about seventy acres, located near Mt. Pleasant, in Jefferson county, Ohio, having on it a school building and other appurtenances, all valued at $20,000. The property was purchased in 1817 from funds contributed by "Friends" in this country and Europe, and controlled by a committee selected by the yearly meeting, and the school was controlled by a superintendent appointed by the committee. Such continued to be the practice from the creation of the trust up to 1851, at which time commenced the very visible rent in which this suit has grown. Prior to 1851, there was but one "Ohio yearly meeting," but at that time there has been two, or rather two bodies, each claiming to be *the* "Ohio yearly meeting," in both of which the property, each claiming that there is but one "Ohio yearly meeting," and that they are that one. Friend Harrison, in his testimony, says there is but one "Ohio yearly meeting," and he of course belongs to that one, while Friend Hoyle says he does not, but that the other hand, and with equal persistence. affirms there is but one "Ohio yearly meeting," and he is a member of that one and Friend Harrison is not. Primarily the cause hinges, or seems to hinge, upon which belongs to the "Ohio yearly meeting" of which Benjamin Hyle and his coadjutors is in possession, and how far that body is acting to be lawfully so as the "Ohio yearly meeting," Wm. J. Harrison, and those who join with him, ask to have the latter body turned out of possession, and that they be decreed control of the property as being the rightful "Ohio Society," to whom the property belongs in trust. These rival claims have brought before the court the question of orthodoxy as between rival claimants since 1851. The statements of facts by both sides, justly spoken of by Judge Brinkerhoff, as a model of clearness, exhibiting no disagreement as to any material fact, showed that though there was no visible division prior to 1851, there was a line of work and had been since 1845. Prior to that time John M. Wilbur had been disowned by the New England yearly meetings, for certain attacks on Joseph John Gurney, of English revival notoriety, and other proceedings which were claimed by the ruling power in the New England Society to be scandalous. The New England Society is said to number less than 500 to 1000 members. Of these some 500 or 600, dissatisfied with the action of the meeting, in disowning Wilbur, withdrew and have since set up for themselves and claimed to be *the* "New England Yearly Meeting." This body and the one which affirmed the correctness of Wilbur's disownment, sent, as was customary, epistles to the other. Now, *no epistle from the original society* was received and the one declaring Wilbur friends' rejected by all the other meeting, save those in Ohio and Philadelphia societies, prior to 1854. The latter has never since officially recognized the Ohio meeting did not until after 1854. From 1845 up to 1854 the question came up at each yearly meeting, and as to the separation there was no action in final recognition of the claims of either was had. Hyle, the defendant in this cause, says as the underlying cause of the final division.

For some years prior to 1854, Benjamin Hoyle had been the clerk of the Ohio yearly meeting, and he and his friends have control of the property in controversy. Wilbur and his friends were also in sympathy with Wilbur, and were of those who urged the reading at each meeting of the epistle from the Philadelphia New England meeting, disowning Wilbur's friends. Each meeting during the years from prior to 1851, attempts had been made to elect some one other than Hoyle as clerk, but at each attempt the opposition failed to be able to agree upon a suitable person. Hoyle continued against whatever opposition there was to hold over. In 1851 the meeting convened, as is usual, and this body seems to be peculiar to he Friends. They are chosen by the "Quarterly Meetings," which are composed of delegates to and when they present their reports and nominate a clerk, after which they are no more to the yearly meeting as delegates, but sower in it than any other member of the yearly Meeting, and Friends in the limits of the society is a member of this. When he representatives met on the second day evening 1851 the report of the representatives present. A proposition for a change of clerks was made. The name of Jonathan Binns was mentioned as the person to succeed, who others favored it. The remainder were silent. The body then adjourned. At the yearly meeting on the next (third) day, when the clerk called for *the report of the representatives*, one of them arose and said he was requested to announce the name of Jonathan Binns, whereupon about one-half of the members of the yearly meeting arose and said they were satisfied that Binns be elected. No other name was announced. One of the opposing representative then arose and said the representatives had agreed upon Benjamin Hoyle for clerk, and then

Weekly Commercial,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice-President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia; THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. RAWNS.	12. SAMUEL KNORR.
2. W. J. POLLOCK.	13. BENJ. H. BREINER.
3. RICHARD WILDEY.	14. CHAS. H. MUELLER.
4. C. W. HILL.	15. JOHN STEWART.
5. WATSON P. MAGILL.	17. GEORGE W. ELDER.
6. J. H. BRINGHURST.	18. JACOB GRATHS.
7. FRANK C. HOOTON.	19. JAMES SILL.
8. ISAAC ECKERT.	20. H. C. JOHNSON.
9. MARIS HOOPES.	21. B. F. EWING.
10. DAVID M. RANK.	22. WM. FREW.
11. W. M. DAVIS.	23. JAS. H. WORFORD.
12. W. W. KETCHAM.	24. J. S. RUTAN.

ALLEGHENY county stands the test of figuring nobly. Her majority of Tuesday grows under revision. Actual returns from all but three small districts make it 9,099. Estimating the three moderately, the actual majority will rise to that given for LINCOLN in 1864, which was 9,505. In November if Allegheny does not give GRANT 12,000 it will simply be for reasons not now perceptible. Match her!

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Sufficient returns have been received to indicate the election of the following Congressmen in this State:

1. S. J. Randall, D.
2. Charles O'Neill, R.
3. John Moffit, R.
4. Wm. D. Kelley, R.
5. Jno. R. Reading, D.
6. Jno. L. Stiles, D.
7. Wash. Townsend, R.
8. Lawrence Getz, D.
9. G. J. Dickey, R.
10. H. L. Cake, R.
11. J. Ward Ashbrook, D.
12. G. W. Woodward, D.
13. Ulysses Mercur, R.
14. John B. Packer, R.
15. Ario Pardee, R.
16. John Cessna, R.
17. D. J. Morrell, R.
18. W. H. Armstrong, R.
19. G. W. Scofield, R.
20. C. W. Gilfillan, R.
21. Glenni W. Scofield, R.
22. Jas. S. Negley, R.
23. Edward McPherson, R.
24. J. B. Donley, R.

As will be seen by our Philadelphia specials the election of MOFFETT and READING in the Philadelphia districts will be contested, as the palpable frauds in that city undoubtedly secured them a majority. Messrs. MYERS and TAYLOR will be able to prove their election by a majority of the legal voters of their respective districts. Should Mr. FOSTER receive the certificate in the Twenty-first District, it is altogether probable his right to a seat in Congress will be contested by Mr. COVODE.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.

It is impossible at this hour to have any adequate idea of the effect the recent contest in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will produce upon the remaining States. The Republican majorities which have been rolled up in these States may be compared to the ball of snow gathered on the mountain-top, the proportions of which, as it descends, first with a slow, noiseless movement, gradually assume an immensity commensurate with its velocity, until finally it rushes with the speed of the wind toward the plain below, overriding all obstructions.

Beginning with New York, we may take it for granted that the result of the recent elections will produce a marked effect upon the canvass in that State. New York can not afford to assume a secondary part in the programme which has been marked out by the events of the last two days. The instincts of the commercial classes of that great State are inimical to minorities. They will never, for a moment, contemplate anything which may be construed into a quiescent resignation of the power they have heretofore exerted, especially when the instinct of self-preservation warns them to beware of the evil effects such a course would entail upon them. To take no higher view of the question, we may safely predict that the large body of independent Conservatives in New York will throw the weight of their influence in favor of GRANT. They have the power in their own hands, and it is morally certain that they will exercise it. New York will give GRANT a large majority.

Following New York, the remaining States will wheel into the line for GRANT, swelling the Republican majority until it rolls over the land like a mighty wave, bearing upon its crest the glory of a government founded upon the eternal principles of truth, liberty and justice, and upheld by the united voices of an army of freemen, such as the history of the world has never recorded.

THE APPOMATTOX OF 1868.

The first rebel gun in Charleston harbor aroused the loyalty of the American people and imbued them with a noble resolve. From that day to this, although no one then had any conception of the terrific character of the struggle which was to follow, although half a million of lives were sacrificed and almost countless treasure was expended; and although desolation and mourning filled that land, the people remained steadfast to their purpose, and under the leadership of the martyr LINCOLN in council and the invincible GRANT in the field, compelled the rebel hordes to yield in submission to the Federal Government. Then a new resolve entered the public mind. The rebels lay conquered at our feet, and it became our duty to gather the fruits of our triumphant victory, and to guard the national life from a renewal of the rebellious conflict. "With malice toward none, but charity for all," we offered the most magnanimous terms that had ever been offered in the whole history of the world to the conquered. We demanded no more blood, no wholesale system of confiscation, no oppression, no further injury or suffering—nothing but an honest and sincere obedience to the Constitution and the Union and to the practical lessons of the war.

How our magnanimity was received with contumely and our proffered conciliation and peace were rejected by the South is known to all men. Under the leadership of a faithless man made President by the hand of an assassin the expiring flame of treason was fanned into life again, and at New York in July last, the rebel Generals who were compelled to surrender to our victorious legions, again raised the standard of rebellion and inaugurated a conflict upon the same issues to be fought by the ballot—a more peaceful but yet as potential a weapon as the sword and the bayonet.

The contending forces are prepared for the great conflict. On one side the loyal people who had faith in GOD and in the stability of American liberty, are once more marshalled under the hero who led the Boys in Blue to triumph over armed treason and rebellion; on the other, the rebel hordes of the South who endeavored to destroy the Union and shatter in atoms the Government, and their sympathizers in the North who fought our boys in the rear, are marshalled under the leadership of a man too cowardly to fight for his sentiments, who heartily indorsed the constitution of treason, and who claimed as his friends an organized mob engaged in resisting the execution of measures declared for the success of our national cause. These are the parties, and these the leaders.

The preparations for the conflict are complete. The preliminary skirmish has been fought, and we have already reconnoitered in force. The signs are all propitious, and the result is certain to be a triumphant victory. The contest forms a striking parallel with the final conflict of arms in 1865. The skirmish along the whole line before Petersburg, which followed the affair at Fort Steedman in March, 1865, has its parallel in the elections in Maine, Vermont and Connecticut. The ponderous blows dealt by little Phil. SHERIDAN upon the enemy at Hatcher's Run, and Five Forks a few days after, are equaled by the sturdy blows which rained upon the same enemy on Tuesday in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska; and when the whole line moves together against the enemy on the third of November, a victory as decisive and overwhelming as that which attended GRANT'S movements from April 2d to 9th inclusive, will be the glorious fruits of concerted effort.

The returns from all quarters indicate that our work is well done. We have penetrated the enemy's strongholds and spread dismay everywhere. Our friends are jubilant and confident of complete victory. But little further effort is needed than to keep in the ranks, well prepared for the final charge. We must keep the touch of the elbows and our eyes to the front. Preserve the *esprit du corps*, and every man will do his whole duty. Thousands who were against us on Tuesday will be with us in November, helping us to more complete victory. Let us do all we can to demoralize the enemy, and convince as many of his forces as possible of their error. We must not think only of success, but fight for overwhelming victory—a victory that will entirely crush out the monster of treason, and leave nothing to be fought over in the future. Upon the subject of the war we want no more appeals to the passions and the prejudices of the people, and when we settle that matter in November let us settle it so thoroughly as to put it beyond cavil or question. We cannot make the majority too large. The banner of freedom under which we fight is broad enough to cover all the nations of the earth, and we call upon all lovers of liberty and freedom to gather under its folds and aid us in crushing into the dust forever the standard of treason, revolution, injustice and oppression, now upheld by the lazy slave masters and rebels of the South and their earnest sympathizers of the North. The loyalty of the American people, aroused by the first rebel gun in Charleston Harbor, will then achieve its final and enduring victory.

THE DISINTEGRATED DEMOCRACY.

In view of the results of the recent canvass, we are tempted to inquire what has become of the great Democratic party? Let us be clearly understood—we are not alluding to the disintegrated Democracy—we are solicitous chiefly for the welfare of the *great* Democratic party" of olden time. What has become of it? To employ the language which it is currently reported SEYMOUR addressed to Sir WM. WALLACE last night, "Where is the victory you promised us?"

By what inexplicable delusion were men who "never gave five dollars before" induced to invest twenty, forty, and one hundred dollars in the anticipated joys of the Democracy, whereof SEYMOUR and BLAIR are the latest outcome? We want light on this subject. Money was lavished upon the canvass by the Democracy to an extent unparalleled in the history of political contests. The Democracy of the State did not stint the voters with poor pay or place them on half rations of whisky. Whisky, in fact, flowed like water, and was so cheap as to supply the place of the latter during the close of the canvass. The home Democracy were aided by funds from the East, South and West. They did wonders in the way of public demonstrations. We ourselves saw those fine displays. The Democracy did not, and will not now deny that they expended four-fold more upon the canvass than they ever did before. The query now is, What was the money spent for? What did it avail them? What have they to show for their herculean labors? This is the question which agitates the minds of scores of disintegrated followers of the Democracy.

It will not do to lay the entire blame of this unparalleled failure, this unaccountable defalcation, upon the shoulders of Sir WILLIAM WALLACE. The Democracy hereabouts would gladly indict him for false pretences, fraud—anything that would enable them to work off their unmitigated despondency and disgust of the entire business. But they can't. Underlying their gloom and utter despondency, there is a feeling akin to that of the adept in deceit who, while aiming to deceive his fellows, is guilty of deceiving himself.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Republican Executive County Committee tender their hearty congratulations to their Republican friends throughout the county upon the brilliant victory achieved by them on Tuesday last. In the face of a most vigilant opposition they have rolled up a majority of NINE THOUSAND—a majority unparalleled at any previous October election.

This glorious result is the effect of *work*—vigorous, steady, well-directed work. Without making much noise about it, the Republicans of each district have devoted themselves quietly and unostentatiously to the completing of an efficient organization, and the fruit of the labor thus wisely expended is seen in a majority unprecedented, except in the vote given to Lincoln in 1860 and 1864.

Where every district has done so well, it would seem invidious to single out any for special commendation; but the Committee feel justified in pointing to the magnificent gain upon all previous majorities made by the Republicans of Allegheny City. They have worked with an indomitable will and purpose, and the result is before them. They have accomplished, and the admiration they have extorted from their political friends here and everywhere.

Friends! We must and we can increase this majority to over-whelm Seymour and Grant! You have promised to do it, and you will!

But to do it, you must keep up your organizations and continue your work. Slack not one moment in your zeal. The enemy is in full retreat; follow him up with vigor and earnestness. Keep up your meetings, increase your vigilance, keep your Association and Naturalization Committees actively on the watch, and prepare to bring out, on the 3d of November, every voter not out last Tuesday.

The reputation of the party in this country, for zeal and efficiency, is involved in the result of the forthcoming election for President in this country. The Republicans of the State and Nation look with pride upon this Gibraltar of their party faith, and we must justify their hopes of us by giving GRANT a majority equal to that of a State.

Stand to your arms! Less than three weeks of work remain to be done, and whatsoever your hands find to do, do it with your might.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

Republican Gains in Pennsylvania.

The following are the reported gains in thirty-eight counties heard from in Pennsylvania. The net gains are over eleven thousand in a little more than half the State, and the counties yet to be heard from will doubtless increase the figures to fifteen thousand:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Adams	100	Berks	600
Allegheny	2700	Carbon	100
Armstrong	250	Franklin	275
Beaver	350	Fulton	40
Bedford	50	Montour	75
Bradford	700	Monroe	250
Butler	250	Northampton	300
Cambria	200	Schuylkill	375
Clinton	150	Westmoreland	70
Chester	600	York	275
Clarion	150		
Crawford	400		2250
Clearfield	100		
Cumberland	200		
Dauphin	200		
Erie	900		
Forest	20		
Huntingdon	250		
Indiana	700		
Lancaster	2000		
Lawrence	400		
Lebanon	200		
Lehigh	100		
Lycoming	400		
Mercer	100		
Mifflin	220		
Philadelphia	1500		
Schuylkill	60		
Somerset	100		
Venango	200		
	13750		

Why They Will Not Vote for Seymour.

A private letter from a lady in Utica contains the following off-hand account of a recent conversation in a railroad car, in the course of which some good reasons were given to show why votes should not be cast for Horatio Seymour:

A gentleman, formerly a Democrat, with a clear, smooth, telling voice, gave his views, in some sentiments which fell on his ears, so as to interest all the passengers in the crowded car. The first part that attracted me was the following: "My county, which is Erie county gave in the first Lincoln election something over nine hundred majority for the Republican candidate; in the second seventeen, and now I am prepared to say she will give at least thirty-two hundred for Grant. There was a sensation. Some one said he had no grounds to go upon, and asked him how he counted? "This way," said he. "Of our Democrats who gave one drop of his blood, of his children's in the late war on the Northern side would vote for Seymour. Not one man who rejoiced when our army gained a victory would vote for Seymour. Not one man who had sons or relatives who died from starvation in the Andersonville and Libby prisons will vote for Seymour. They will all vote for Grant." At this moment the lady next to me said, "You may be sure of it, for my husband died from starvation at Andersonville, no Democratic friend of his would vote for Seymour. My brother-in-law has helped to raise a fund to furnish each of his would vote for Seymour. They were laid in their grave skeletons; they had no flesh to decay; they were starved."

Rebel Opinion of Our Debt.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of last Wednesday, talks about the national debt in this wise:

"Six short years ago how deeply we were interested in the discussion of the Democratic party, and how best means of saving the government notes from becoming utterly worthless. Six short years have passed, and who thinks any longer of the Confederate debt? *Six years more will place the Federal debt by the side of the Confederate debt. What remains by the end of five, as the Federal debt never can be said, it must necessarily be repudiated sooner or later.*"

The *Tribune* evidently thinks that Seymour and Blair, and the rebels, will have control of the country during the next six years. In that case there is no doubt that they would "place the Federal debt by the side of the Confederate." As all honest men heed the warning. The success of the Democracy means repudiation.

The full details of Col. Forsythe's expedition and battle exhibits the valor and endurance of the troops composing his command in an enviable light. The savages met their match, and were glad to retire with their wounded when they outnumbered the troops eight to one. Once or two such battles will render Mr. Lo more careful of his scalp.

THE Forty-second Congress of the German Naturalists and Physicians is now sitting in Dresden. The Congress was opened in the presence of the Crown Prince, Albert. The industrial development of Saxony received a large share of attention at the hands of the Congress.

THE correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* states, "on undoubted authority," that at Greencastle and Madison, in Indiana, Frank Blair appeared at Democratic meetings in a state of intoxication! Is this the kind of a man the people want for Vice President of the United States?

THE ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA ALL RIGHT.

OHIO AND INDIANA, TOO.

Philadelphia Gives Small Democratic Majority.

Democrats Gain Two Congressmen Through Frauds.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.

The Democrats have carried everything by decisive majorities. The Republicans at one o'clock indulged hopes as to the Judicial and State ticket, but the returns from some of the strongest Democratic wards, which did not come in till near daylight, were astoundingly large, and gave the city to that party beyond all question. Last year this majority was about twenty-five hundred. This year they carry the judicial officers by the average majority of about eight hundred and fifty, the State ticket by ten hundred and fifty, the Mayor by twenty-two hundred and the remainder of the city ticket by about fifteen hundred. The City Council went five Republicans and four Democratic in the upper branch and eighteen Republicans and ten Democratic in the lower branch. Both branches remain in the hands of the Republicans and the Mayor will therefore find his hands tied to a considerable extent.

The city Congressional districts stand as follows: First, Randall, Democratic majority. Second, O'Neill, Republican majority about one thousand four hundred and fifty. Third, Moffet, Democrat, elected over Myer, Republican and present member, by about one hundred and fifty. Fourth, Kelly, Republican, re-elected by two thousand two hundred. Fifth, Reading, Democrat, elected over Taylor, Republican, and present member, by about two hundred and twenty. The Republicans will probably contest the Third and Fifth districts, both of which were unquestionably carried by fraudulent votes. There is some talk of contesting the Mayoralty, but it is doubtful if anything is done in this direction.

There was a good deal of rioting on the streets after midnight, and the list of casualties for election day foots up about as follows: One Deputy Sheriff killed and two wounded, not dangerously; five policemen shot and two beaten with clubs, but all will recover; three citizens killed and about ten men and boys more or less wounded with pistol shots, a good part of the day's disturbance was created by the combined deputy sheriffs, who, as a class, were the worst sort of Democratic roughs and blacklegs.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, Evening.—Politicians in this city don't know anything about organizing their voters. Thus yesterday afternoon the Republican leaders were certain of carrying Philadelphia by two thousand majority, while the Democrats were certain of having four thousand. They were also without facilities of getting early and correct returns of their elections. Thus at one o'clock this morning the Democrats did not claim more than two hundred majority for their Mayor, while the Republicans, though they had given up the Mayor, were confident of having elected some of the other officers. Everybody was therefore greatly surprised by the figures shown at breakfast time this morning. Those given in the evening papers made the Mayor's majority less than half of what it was in the morning. When time has been had to count the ballots once or twice more the true figures may be obtained. Just now it can only be said that the Democrats have carried the city, but by a great falling off from last year's majority. Some Republicans estimate the fraudulent Democratic vote as high as twenty-five thousand, but this is probably an exaggeration. That the city will go for GRANT next November by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority is now considered certain. The rank and file profess to be satisfied with the election of their city ticket, but the leaders seriously feel that the completing of the organization, and the fruit of the labor thus wisely expended is seen in a majority unprecedented, except in the vote given to Lincoln in 1860 and 1864.

Where every district has done so well, it would seem invidious to single out any for special commendation; but the Committee feel justified in pointing to the magnificent gain upon all previous majorities made by the Republicans of Allegheny City. They have worked with an indomitable will and purpose, and the result is before them. They have accomplished, and the admiration they have extorted from their political friends here and everywhere.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

CRAWFORD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 14, 1868.

Put down Crawford at seventeen hundred and sixty Republican majority. R. L. W.

CLEARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEARFIELD, PA., October 14, 1868.

Clearfield, with nine districts to hear from, gives nine hundred and thirty-three Democratic majority, a gain for us of one hundred and seventy-one over last year. The majority will be eleven hundred. H. B. S.

BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, PA., October 14, 1868.—The Democratic majority on the State ticket in this county is 600. Cessna will have about eighty majority in this Congressional District. Adams gives Kimmell 343; Franklin 276; Fulton 230; Bedford 334, and Somerset gives Cessna 1,327.

D. Watson Rowe, Republican, will have 250 majority for Additional Law Judge. H. H. Longenecker and John Weller, Republicans, are elected members of the Legislature by 600 majority.

The heaviest vote was out that was ever polled. The contest was the fiercest ever known, and centered upon Mr. Cessna. No means were too vile to be employed against him.

Sixteenth Congressional District—Cessna, Republican, will have about 80 majority.

Twelfth District—A dispatch from Scranton says: there have been such irregularities at the polling places that it will be necessary to wait for the official count before the result can be awarded. Democrat, or Strong, Republican, is elected for Congress.

In an election riot at Wilkesbarre, yesterday, one man was mortally wounded.

The Democrats elected Congressmen in the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth Districts. The delegation to the Republican House will consist of eight Democrats, a Democratic gain of two.

Harrisburg has for the first time elected a Republican Mayor, Council, School Board and City Treasurer.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, October 14, 1868.

Ohio will give over twenty thousand Republican majority, and will probably reach twenty-five thousand. The Republicans have elected fourteen and probably fifteen Congressmen. Vallandigham is defeated by about seven hundred, and Eggleston by one hundred and fifty. Indiana not less than six thousand Republican majority. Eight Republican Congressmen certain, and one doubtful. Both branches of the Legislature will be Republican.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Democratic majority in Tuscarawas county six hundred and ten, a Democratic loss of one hundred and twenty-seven.

IRONTON, O., October 14.—Republican majority in Lawrence county 1,200; Republican gain over last year of 468.

COLUMBUS, O., October 14.—Winans is elected by a small majority. Schenck's majority will be beaten with clubs, but all will recover; three citizens killed and about ten men and boys more or less wounded with pistol shots, a good part of the day's disturbance was created by the combined deputy sheriffs, who, as a class, were the worst sort of Democratic roughs and blacklegs.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, Evening.—Politicians in this city don't know anything about organizing their voters. Thus yesterday afternoon the Republican leaders were certain of carrying Philadelphia by two thousand majority, while the Democrats were certain of having four thousand. They were also without facilities of getting early and correct returns of their elections. Thus at one o'clock this morning the Democrats did not claim more than two hundred majority for their Mayor, while the Republicans, though they had given up the Mayor, were confident of having elected some of the other officers. Everybody was therefore greatly surprised by the figures shown at breakfast time this morning. Those given in the evening papers made the Mayor's majority less than half of what it was in the morning. When time has been had to count the ballots once or twice more the true figures may be obtained. Just now it can only be said that the Democrats have carried the city, but by a great falling off from last year's majority. Some Republicans estimate the fraudulent Democratic vote as high as twenty-five thousand, but this is probably an exaggeration. That the city will go for GRANT next November by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority is now considered certain. The rank and file profess to be satisfied with the election of their city ticket, but the leaders seriously feel that the completing of the organization, and the fruit of the labor thus wisely expended is seen in a majority unprecedented, except in the vote given to LINCOLN in 1860 and 1864.

Where every district has done so well, it would seem invidious to single out any for special commendation; but the Committee feel justified in pointing to the magnificent gain upon all previous majorities made by the Republicans of Allegheny City. They have worked with an indomitable will and purpose, and the result is before them. They have accomplished, and the admiration they have extorted from their political friends here and everywhere.

Friends! We must and we can increase this majority to over-whelm SEYMOUR and GRANT! You have promised to do it, and you will!

But to do it, you must keep up your organizations and continue your work. Slack not one moment in your zeal. The enemy is in full retreat; follow him up with vigor and earnestness. Keep up your meetings, increase your vigilance, keep your Association and Naturalization Committees actively on the watch, and prepare to bring out, on the 3d of November, every voter not out last Tuesday.

The reputation of the party in this country, for zeal and efficiency, is involved in the result of the forthcoming election for President in this country. The Republicans of the State and Nation look with pride upon this Gibraltar of their party faith, and we must justify their hopes of us by giving GRANT a majority equal to that of a State.

Stand to your arms! Less than three weeks of work remain to be done, and whatsoever your hands find to do, do it with your might.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

Republican Gains in Pennsylvania.

The following are the reported gains in thirty-eight counties in Pennsylvania. The net gains are over eleven thousand in a little more than half the State, and the counties yet to be heard from will doubtless increase the figures to fifteen thousand:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Adams	100	Berks	600
Allegheny	2700	Carbon	100
Armstrong	250	Franklin	275
Beaver	350	Fulton	40
Bedford	50	Montour	75
Bradford	700	Monroe	250
Butler	250	Northampton	300
Cambria	200	Schuylkill	375
Clinton	150	Westmoreland	70
Chester	600	York	275
Clarion	150		
Crawford	400		2250
Clearfield	100		
Cumberland	200		
Dauphin	200		
Erie	900		
Forest	20		
Huntingdon	250		
Indiana	700		
Lancaster	2000		
Lawrence	400		
Lebanon	200		
Lehigh	100		
Lycoming	400		
Mercer	100		
Mifflin	220		
Philadelphia	1500		
Schuylkill	60		
Somerset	100		
Venango	200		
	13750		

WESTMORELAND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, October 14.

Westmoreland gives a Democratic majority for Congress of about fourteen hundred and seventy-five. On the State ticket about thirteen hundred. D. W. S.

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All but three districts heard from, and estimating these the same as last year, gives a Republican majority in this county of eight hundred and forty-two. We expect to make this twenty-five more when the full vote comes in. J. S. R.

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INDIANA, PA., October 14, 1868.

Indiana county gives the State ticket twenty-five hundred, and Covode twenty-four hundred.

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UNIONTOWN, PA., October 14, 1868.

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NEW CASTLE, October 14.—The official vote in Lawrence county will not vary from 1,989. K.

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JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 14, 1868.

Morrell's majority for Congress in the District is about nine hundred. Cambria county gives seven hundred Democratic majority.

J. M. S.

CRAWFORD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 14, 1868.

Put down Crawford at seventeen hundred and sixty Republican majority. R. L. W.

CLEARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEARFIELD, PA., October 14, 1868.

Clearfield, with nine districts to hear from, gives nine hundred and thirty-three Democratic majority, a gain for us of one hundred and seventy-one over last year. The majority will be eleven hundred. H. B. S.

BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, PA., October 14, 1868.—The Democratic majority on the State ticket in this county is 600. Cessna will have about eighty majority in this Congressional District. Adams gives Kimmell 343; Franklin 276; Fulton 230; Bedford 334, and Somerset gives Cessna 1,327.

D. Watson Rowe, Republican, will have 250 majority for Additional Law Judge. H. H. Longenecker and John Weller, Republicans, are elected members of the Legislature by 600 majority.

The heaviest vote was out that was ever polled. The contest was the fiercest ever known, and centered upon Mr. Cessna. No means were too vile to be employed against him.

Sixteenth Congressional District—Cessna, Republican, will have about 80 majority.

Twelfth District—A dispatch from Scranton says: there have been such irregularities at the polling places that it will be necessary to wait for the official count before the result can be awarded. Democrat, or Strong, Republican, is elected for Congress.

In an election riot at Wilkesbarre, yesterday, one man was mortally wounded.

The Democrats elected Congressmen in the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth Districts. The delegation to the Republican House will consist of eight Democrats, a Democratic gain of two.

Harrisburg has for the first time elected a Republican Mayor, Council, School Board and City Treasurer.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, October 14, 1868.

Ohio will give over twenty thousand Republican majority, and will probably reach twenty-five thousand. The Republicans have elected fourteen and probably fifteen Congressmen. Vallandigham is defeated by about seven hundred, and Eggleston by one hundred and fifty. Indiana not less than six thousand Republican majority. Eight Republican Congressmen certain, and one doubtful. Both branches of the Legislature will be Republican.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE INTERSECTION, Oct. 14, 1868.

Indiana twenty-five hundred on State ticket; Covode twenty-three hundred and fifty; White, Senate, three thousand majority.

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WASHINGTON.

The Elections of Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1868.

The conversation here to-day in all quarters among officeholders and the hitherto undecided gentlemen in the Departments, shows a very large Republican gain. More persons have come down off the fence, invariably on the Grant side, to-day than upon any previous day for years. They came down early this morning, and to-night it is utterly impossible for strangers to distinguish them from original Republicans. The mass of the unchangeable Democrats are about the most despondent set of mortals anywhere referred to in the political annals of this city. The *Intelligencer* attributes the unsatisfactory state of its columns to a failure of the reporters engaged specially for the occasion, and deemed reliable. The evening Johnson paper devotes twenty-four lines to the subject, saying: "We all know that as a general thing telegraphic operators as the North are inimical to the Conservative cause. Besides, it is impossible at this early moment to obtain by any means authentic returns." In the report that Indiana has gone Democratic affords no possible relief to the Seymour men, as most of them frankly admit that Grant's election is as certain as any future earthly event can well be.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New Emperor of Abyssinia.

LONDON, October 14.—The report of the coronation of Gobassez as Emperor of Abyssinia is confirmed. He is sup

Weekly Commercial.

UTAH.

Trip from Fort Karney to Camp Dangbus—Minute Description of the Route.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
NEAR GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }
September 11th, 1868. }

When I last saw you in the "Smoky City," I was in command of Fort Kearney, Neb., located on the south side of the Platte River, one hundred and ninety-three miles west of Omaha, Nebraska. In November last I was ordered to proceed from that post to this one, where I arrived in the latter part of the following month, after a long, tedious but interesting march over and through many of the ranges of the Great Rocky Mountains. I proceeded from Fort Kearney by Railroad to the terminus of the great Union Pacific Railroad, at that time near "Cheyenne City" D. T., distant from the former place three hundred and twenty-three miles. By private conveyance I traveled the entire distance from that point to this post, via Fort Sanders, D. T., a distance of four hundred and fifty-seven miles, on my arrival at Fort Sanders, after two days easy march from Cheyenne, (fifty-five miles), I found a mounted escort of fifty men, with its necessary baggage wagons, ready to proceed next day to this post. It had been from this point early in the summer, guarding the surveying party of Captain Bates, who was engaged during the summer locating the route for the Union Pacific Railroad. The escort was returning to this post, Captain Bates, it will be remembered, was Captain in command of a New York Battalion of Light Artillery, which was encamped for some time on the West Common in Allegheny City, in the year 1864. He has been, and is now, engaged surveying for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, headquarters in the City of Salt Lake. We had a most delightful and fine roads until we reached Fort Bridger, one hundred and thirty-four miles distant from this post. In fact the road was so level and smooth, nearly the whole route, and the weather so fair, that it seemed more like travelling in a valley than over the great mountains. The roads not a rocky or uneven one as might be supposed. The road winds around over and along the many mountain chains with such a gradual ascent, that you are at a loss to know whether you are really crossing the great mountains. Perhaps for thirty or more miles the road will run along between mountain chains and is level and smooth as a trotting course. Not even a jar to be given to a vehicle in passing along the mountain sides, evidently it passes through a low gap in the chain with an ascent over the same so gradual that if you were not in the midst of the mountains, long, rugged, towering and continued chains of the mountains, you would not be aware that your journey was over the same.

From Fort Bridger to to this valley, the route is decidedly more mountainous, the mountain scenery more grand, picturesque and beautiful. For miles the road passes along the base of the high and rugged ranges of the mountains which extend on my right, the summits of which tower far, and nearly perpendicularly about you, with immense piles of loose rock, in places, piled one on top of the other as though it were done by human hands, here and there projecting in such a manner as seemingly to be suspended in the air immediately over you, the space between the ranges being so narrow as only to afford sufficient room for the road to wind along, and perhaps a mountain stream or river to flow, the water dashing and foaming over rocks and precipices in its course passing swiftly by you. The whole country along the route is generally barren of all kind of timber—here and there and for as far as seen a few pine thickets are to be seen, dwarfed, scarcely attained in their growth. From Cheyenne, and even further east of that city, to this point, the greater portion of the country is covered with "sage-bush" in the valleys, over the mountain sides, extending to the summits of the same. In many places its growth is so dense that with difficulty you can ride, drive or walk through it. There seems to be no end to it here, and it continues to flourish and grow far westward and south of this as it does from here eastward. It is a miserable excuse for fire wood, but, for several days march on the route from the east here above named, it is used for fuel for cooking, as no other wood can be had. Its growth is generally from a foot to two feet high in places from one foot to three, which is about six miles in length and three in breadth. In winter it freezes and affords great amusement for those fond of skating, as in this vicinity two months last winter it was frozen and was quite a place of resort, several hundred at times were to be found, enjoying themselves at skating, both ladies and gentlemen, with a large representation of the young folks. Several occasions a band of music was in attendance which added new life to the scene, the whole passing off very pleasantly. The water from this lake empties into the Jordan and from it into the Salt Lake.

There are several prominent objects here of great interest to write of, but this letter I fear is already too long and I will try and write you soon and often—Salt Lake City, its Temple, public buildings etc.,

W. E. F.

The Common Pronoun.

One of the worst and most common errors of those who use the English language is *the continual* and persistent use of "they" for the common pronoun in the singular. We continually hear such expressions as "every one must bide their time," "no person can be perfect themselves in the use of language 'they' must study — and so," &c. Nor is it colloquial only; it is exhibited in the correspondence of respectable exchanges. Richard Grant White has been for some time past furnishing the *Galaxy* with a series of articles on "Words and their Uses," some which contain valuable instruction in the niceties of language, while others serve to show the slipperyness of the subject by proving Mr. White's own inaccuracy. In a recent article he discusses this unfortunate pronoun, coming which he says he has received two communications. One correspondent, supposing the language lacks a pronoun, proposes the adoption of *en* as a personal pronoun, singular number, common gender, to fill the vacancy. From the other correspondent's letter, Mr. W. gives an extract and proceeds to comment as follows:

My other correspondent has a somewhat luster notion of the magnitude of his proposition, or, as I should rather say, of its enormity. But, still, he insists that the pronoun he is "universally needed," and as an example of the inconvenience caused by the want, he gives the following sentence:

If a person wishes to sleep, they mustn't eat cheese at supper.

"Of course," he goes on to say, "that is incorrect; yet almost every one would say *they*." This I venture to doubt; for few would say in common conversation, 'if a person wishes to sleep, he or she must not eat cheese for supper,' it is too much trouble. We must have a word to take the place of *he or she, his or hers, him or or, &c.* * * As the French make the little word *on* answer many purposes, suppose we take the same word; give it an English pronunciation (I am any other word) and let it answer for any and every case of that kind, and thus end to simplify the language.'

This is the essential point of my correspondent's letter, to which there are two sufficient answers. First, the thing can't be done; last, it should not be done. And to consider the last point first. There is no such dilemma as the one in question. A few words of good common sense and of fair mastery of the mother tongue would say, "If a man wishes to sleep, he must not eat cheese for supper," where *man*, as in the word *mankind*, is taken in a general sense for the species. Any objection to the use of *man*, and of the relative pronoun, *he*, on the consideration of the new "Rights of Man" convention, at which I hope Susan's Rights Convention will be present, will be met by the answer that the grammar becomes of no serious significance. But the use of *they* in contribution to the amenities of the occasion would be to suggest violence to the language, if the oppression of the sex and the consequent outrage it dignity which have for centuries lurked in the use of *he* in the sense of anybody, as in 'if a person wishes to sleep, he mustn't eat cheese for supper,' but merely as the speakers of the best English now say and have said for generations, 'if one wishes to sleep, one mustn't eat, &c. One, thus used, is a good pronoun, of healthy, well-rooted growth. And it have in some another word which supplies a long felt need in this respect without our going to the French for their over-worked *on*, a word *des bonnes fraises. Voulez vous en avoir?* one says like strawberries will you have one? Thus used, some say to all intents and purposes a pronoun which leaves nothing to be desired. With *he, she, it* and *we, one* and *some*, we have no need of *en* or any other pronoun.

Probably every reader of that article knows as well as its author the uses of "one" and "some;" but those two words alone will not cover the difficulty. Mr. White should have told his correspondents as he has to many proper words for use for the singular pronoun common gender. For instance, in a convention composed of both male and female delegates, it would be perfectly proper to write a rule:

"No delegate must attempt to speak until he has addressed and been recognized by the chair."

And this expression would still be proper if the female delegates were a hundred in number and the male but one. To use "she" in the rule would be ridiculous; the male delegate, "he" includes all; for in classic English this is the established singular pronoun for the common gender as well as for the masculine. Mr. White should also have told his correspondent that the shortest way to correct the example given is simply to substitute "he" for "they," thus:

"If a person wishes to sleep, he must n't eat cheese for supper."

Though it is more elegant to say, "if one wishes to sleep," &c.

SHALL WE SURRENDER?

The Demand as Made by the Rebels—What Shall be the Answer?

Although Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, the issue which it was supposed was settled then and forever, is again before the people. The Democratic party has renewed the struggle and the question before the country is—will those who fought the rebellion now surrender? To prove what is the spirit which animates the supporters of Seymour and Blair, we append the following extracts from the Southern press and speeches of Southern orators.

We will begin with Col. Slaybuck, of the late Confederate army, who announced to his fellow confederates in a recent speech at St. Joseph, Missouri, that—

The gallant sons of the South would gain what they had fought for without the sacrifices of a single principle.

Then we come to Judge Jones, who addressed a Democratic ratification meeting in Mobile, deeply deploring the failure of the Confederate cause, and expressing the earnest belief that—

In God's Providence they [the Southern people] under the leadership of Seymour and Blair, would re-establish the time-honored principles.

The Mobile *Advertiser* submits in this wise, after taking up the refrain of Wade Hampton's speech. It says:

Texas, Virginia and Mississippi must vote, and the Democracy will then, if they do not, be counted." "More blood letting" is necessary to complete the "counter revolution."

To which the Mobile *Tribune* cheerfully responds:

The "dagger of Brutus" may add to accomplishing Southern redemption, but for the polished and keen sword of Damocles for the knife. The *Mercurion*, (Miss.,) *Mercury*, enlivens this expression of Southern lamb-like sentiment, by the following contribution:

With the skull and cross bones of the "lost cause" before us, we will swear that this is a white man's Government. We must make the negro understand that he can be a slave, settle which he held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, the law has aroused its power that will control him or destroy him.

Then the St. Louis *Times*, one of the most followers of Horatio, under the inspiration of Blair's Jacobinical letter, says:

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and call Congress together to finish the work.

Gen. Lawton, another of the rebel chiefs who has submitted to the results of the war, now rises in his place and says:

Now, for the first time, we have a platform of principles for the Democratic party we could rally. It was the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States. The whole country knows and shows that it was in unison with the feelings of the people. *There was nothing the South wantedthat was not in that platform.* Everything which had held us in thraldom was there set in its proper light. For the first time we have a platform to adhere to, and to fight for, and to do which can be accomplished. We have leaders to represent those principles, and to carry us out of the "slough of despond." Peace has its victories as well as war. Those grand principles for which we fought, and which we feared were lost, may yet be achieved

The Atlanta *Constitution* puts in its lamb-like voice in the following submissive tone:

The guilty Belshazzars of the past we have been suppressed are trembling all over the land. For one a little longer, draw another draught upon the long-tried cup of the miserable excuse for fire wood, the sage-bush.

Every two or three hundred years along the route were to be seen the bleached carcasses and skeletons of animals, principally oxen which died for the want of proper pasturage.

Our average marches were about twenty-five miles per day. Very little game of any kind is to be seen along this great thoroughfare, now and there a bird, or a rabbit, or a wolf on the summit of a distant hill, may be seen, but for days on the march not a bird or wild animal is to be seen. Off the route, in some few of the innumerable valleys, game is found, such as bandits, bears, elk, deers, etc., and along the principal mountain streams beaver etc.

Fort Bridger is the only place of interest in the way of a settlement after leaving Cheyenne City, save the villages which have sprung up lately on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Bridger is entirely a military post—no business is carried on there excepting some trading with the Indians, which is principally if not entirely done by one house, owned and carried on by "Judge" Carter who has for many years been the post trader, *contractor, &c., for that post. One or more of the Indian* chiefs, Snake and Bannock, receive their government annuities at that post. They come in once or twice a year from their hunting grounds and bring with them buffalo robes, elk, deer, antelope, wolf, fox, beaver, bear and other skins for which they find a ready and ready exchange for merchandize, at the store of Judge Carter, where they find a general assortment of dry and fancy goods, groceries, hardware, trinkets, etc. The store of the Judge's which is large and commodious presents rather a wild appearance, the walls, ceilings, floors, and indeed counters etc., of the same being well covered and decorated with the skins of the wild animals, hung up in bundles, ready for shipping and preparatory to being sent away, among which are found the more rare ones, those of wild cat, wolverine lynx etc., etc.

This camp is most beautifully situated on a bench of one of the spurs of the Wasatch range of mountains. Immediately in our rear are the towering and rugged mountains, extending far to our left and right, the tops of many of which are covered with perpetual snow, whilst in our front facing south-west is the valley of Great Salt Lake. The city of the great prophet (Brigham Young,) is about two miles distant, in the valley also in our front, and from this point, and indeed from all points in our camp a magnificent birds-eye view. In going to the city (Great Salt Lake City) from this camp, you descend all the way. It is really built at the base of the mountain ranges, whilst the camp is on a bench of the same above it, we have a most delightful view of the south-western portion of the valley from the camp.

We look down on the city, and across the valley, which is about fifteen miles wide, to the long and continued mountain chains on the opposite side many of which are topped with perpetual snow. The entire length of the valley, which runs north-east by south-west, is about one hundred and fifty miles in average width about twenty. *The entire valley is surrounded* by vast chains of mountains, except the north-west. That portion of the valley in our front is its basin, and is dotted thickly with small tenements, principally one story, very small, and built of adobe. The Great Salt Lake is to our south-west. It is about thirty-five miles long and fifty wide, and contains seven islands. It is situated on the west side of the valley No fish, insects or animals of any kind have been found to exist in its waters. The water is very saline, three gallons of the same will produce one of salt of the best quality. There are three considerable streams of fresh water—rivers—which discharge their waters into the lake, besides other smaller ones which seem to have no effect on its saline properties, the names of the rivers are the Jordan, Weber, Bear etc. The former drains the north portion of the valley running through it from the south in a north-westerly direction, and at that point empties into the lake. Weber river drains the Kanyon of the same name and after reaching the valley meanders along, pretty much as it empties into the lake. The lake has no known outlet northwest of the city, about a mile distant from it is a fresh water lake which is about six miles in length and three in width

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

A SOUTHERN LEADER IN THE NORTH.

The friends and admirers of Mr. B. H. HILL, of Georgia, will be pained to learn that that gentleman's system has been irremediably impaired by the injurious effects of a Northern climate. Mr. HILL came to the North in the confident expectation of bracing up his own system, while adding strength to the decaying Democracy. Unfortunately, the evil influences of the Northern malaria overcame his robust constitution before he was aware of his danger. The fate of this champion of Southern rights should be a warning to rashly inconsiderate Southern orators. Mr. HILL, if we may rely upon his own statement "did not come North to eat dinners," but "to make speeches to Republicans or old Whigs." We admire earnestness and fervor, we can even pardon enthusiasm in a noble cause, but we frankly confess that we cannot countenance the conduct of a man who, by his own admission, ignores the first law of preservation. We are well aware of Mr. HILL'S extraordinary mental attainments; he can make black white and white black; but we have never heard that he possessed such extraordinary physical stamina as to enable him to live for any considerable length of time without "eating dinners." There may be something in the internal construction of Southern gentlemen that enables them to adapt themselves, now and then, to a provisional economy differing from that of a "mud-sill," a camel-like provision, but our own opinion inclines to the belief that it would partake more of the nature of the opposum. However, whatever it is, Mr. HILL'S wonderful provision of nature has not stood him *instead* of provender: he has collapsed, g'in out, knocked under, gone empty and gone under. He states the case himself in a mournful strain, which occupies a column in the New York *Times*. With one hand at his overflowing eyes and another over his stomach, (which Mr. HILL'S evident hunger makes him mistake for his heart,) he informs the editor of that journal that he "shall return home a mortified if not a wiser man." Let us hope he may go home wiser. He says he has often seen his utterances at the South "so changed, so cut up, and differently put together," that he could scarcely recognize himself. And now, alas! if we are to judge from his doleful column, he affords in his own person a lamentable illustration of the manner in which the Northern people "change and cut up" a Southern man. However, with good doctoring, perhaps his admirers down South, when he gets there once more, will quite likely be able to "put Mr. HILL together" again, but he will never be the same HILL again. We think he will be considerably reduced by the operation.

BITING OFF ONE'S OWN NOSE.

Instances have been reported, but generally on doubtful authority. People have had a faint idea that possibly it might have been, and perhaps would again be done. But we may say not many in our own State have supposed that they would live to see it done—and right under their own noses. It *has* been done. JUDGE SHARSWOOD has done it. It came about in this way:

To carry Pennsylvania at the October election, the Philadelphia Democrats set up a naturalization mill. So perfect was the machinery that American citizens were ground out at the rate from three to five a minute. But even at this rate the mill did not grind fast enough. It is proper to say that the fault is not charged against Judge SHARSWOOD. The Democratic leaders set up another mill. Prothonotary SNOWDEN'S name and the court's seal were found attached to naturalization papers in blank, ready for use on the shortest notice. An investigation resulted in showing the signature to be false. But the seal appeared to be genuine. Mr. SNOWDEN being the custodian, it was an uncomfortable position for him. The animus of the proceedings connected him with the fraudulent transaction. His removal was imminent. The Court took an interest. SNOWDEN is brother-in-law to Justice THOMPSON, who, as well as SHARSWOOD, nevertheless must be impartial and strictly just—in saving SNOWDEN. Justice is said to be blind—In this instance in one eye. The seal has been pronounced a counterfeit—a forgery, not by SNOWDEN, has taken place, and SNOWDEN gets off. But SHARSWOOD has bitten his own nose off. The ten thousand naturalizations since September, whereby the Democrats were going to carry Pennsylvania, are all tainted, and the inspectors will reject them. Who says SHARSWOOD did not bite his own nose off, and at the same time put the collective nose of the party terribly out of joint?

THE LAST OF THE BOURBONS.

If we are to be guided by recent advices from Europe, the feeling seems to be universal that Spain will derive great benefits from the revolution. All of the ills of that distracted country are traceable directly to the management of the last of the Bourbons, whose whole attention, when not engaged in other disgraceful and scandalous proceedings, seems to have been devoted to the task of imposing the will of a minority upon the majority of the people. One single fact is sufficient to show what estimate the people of Spain placed upon their Queen. When the storm which has been gathering for years suddenly burst upon the head of the "last Bourbon," it was not accompanied by the military ostentation which usually silences complaint. The people were in no mood to defend the Government; on the contrary, wherever they could do so without dread of danger, they openly expressed their sympathy with the revolutionists. The insurgents, if we can use such a term in the present case, have in no single instance met with opposition from the citizens.

In Madrid, the citizens greeted the revolutionists with terms of endearment; the military and the citizens mingled together to the success of the revolution, and separated with mutual expressions of good will. A still more damaging fact has been published recently to the effect that in the beginning of the insurrection, the Queen's Ministry, instead of relying upon the Royal troops, concentrated the civil and rural guards in the Capital. This action betrayed an apprehension on the part of the Ministry that no dependence could be placed in the Royal troops, or the citizens of the Capital. The Royal cause, in the opinion of the intelligent portion of the population, was unworthy of defense. This is not the manner in which a people act who are blessed with a wise or discreet government. It is a proof that the government excited their detestation, and that the change will be permanent.

A REJECTED PROPOSITION.

THOMAS J. KEENAN, Esq., "Chairman of the Democratic County Committee," appears in a card indorsing the suggestion of the Mayor, that the clubs of neither party parade hereafter, and requesting the Democratic clubs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny "to forbear having torchlight processions or other parades until after the October elections." Had Mr. KEENAN advised Democrats to abstain from assaulting Republicans, he would have struck at the seat of the difficulty. We think there is no reason why Democratic clubs should not parade. We feel confident that they will not be molested if they parade every night and offer no provocation for violence. We are certain the Republicans would make no unprovoked assault, for they are wholly on the defensive and will go as far as anybody to keep the peace. But they are not going to be driven from the streets of the city. They are going through with this campaign, and will not be stopped by rowdies from marching whenever and wherever they choose on the public streets. Mr. KEENAN would do well to advise his friends to keep equally within the law. This giving up to rowdies is not to be thought of. Citizens need not be alarmed. There will be no trouble, if Mr. KEENAN'S friends "forbear" from violence. Republicans are in good humor, but don't intend to ground arms at the suggestion of MAYOR BLACKMORE and his rowdy element, or MR. KEENAN, who doubtless for the sake of harmony, would be glad to have the Republicans abandon the canvass altogether and abstain from voting. A better way would be for both sides to agree that there shall be all the marching that either wishes to do, and that there shall be violence by neither. The Republicans will agree to such an arrangement, and whether the Democrats agree to it or not, will act in that spirit, and have as many processions and parades as are set down in their programme.

GEN. BLAIR AND THE IRISH.

"AT a Radical meeting in Joliet, Illinois, the other day, a banner was carried in the 'loil' procession, with the following inscription on it: *'Let the Irish go to Ireland and stay there.'* The Irish in this State will 'go for' the Radicals to-morrow, so they will be glad enough to stay in their holes after the election."

The foregoing, which we take from the Pittsburgh *Post*, illustrates the native dishonesty of that journal. Why did not the *Post* tell its readers where the Republicans of Joliet obtained their motto? The *Post's* oversight is so marked as to warrant our rendering it the aid it evidently needs in this trifling matter. When Gen. BLAIR addressed the Fenian meeting at St. Louis in September, 1866, he made use of the following language:

"May you lift the British Lion out of his boots, and wrest from his grasp the emerald gem of the sea; *but whether or not you shall succeed in that endeavor, may each and all of you remain in Ireland or elsewhere, and never again set foot upon these shores! You are wanted there, and we can get along without you here.*"

At the same meeting a letter from SCHUYLER COLFAX was read, in which he employed this language:

"Remembering gratefully the historical fact of warm sympathy expressed by an Irish Parliament for our fathers when struggling for the independence they won for us, regarding hopefully every well directed and patriotic endeavor throughout the world for national freedom, rejoicing that so many loyal Irishmen have enrolled themselves in the army of the Union, to help crush treason, piracy, anarchy and destruction, I send you, in response to your request, the inclosed \$25, which would be larger but for many other demands on me. Respectfully, "SCHUYLER COLFAX."

The people of Joliet, like the people of Pittsburgh, desired to remind the Irish people of the in-nit aimed at that nation by General BLAIR. General BLAIR'S hatred and contempt for Irishmen is so well known and appreciated in St. Louis, where he is best known, that he is careful how he ventures in the neighborhood of Tenth and Carr streets.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Nothing is too dangerous, too desperate or dastardly for Modern Democracy. A party which cherishes the memory of WILKES Booth, and defames his victim; which worships a DAVIS, defends a WIRZ, advocates the doctrines of CALHOUN, and subscribes to the creed of the TOOMBSES, the FORRESTS and the SEMMESES of the rebellion cannot reach a lower depth. While claiming to be the friend of freedom, it strives with devilish arts to strangle liberty. Justice, truth and honor are unknown to it. There is nothing too mean, merciless or inhuman for it once it conceit conceive an object is to be gained by ignoring or silencing every noble impulse. Murderers, pirates, thieves are welcomed to the ranks of modern Democracy. There is absolutely no limit to the depth of depravity exhibited by the more reckless leaders and followers of modern Democracy. And as there is a total lack of everything resembling morality in a party which cherishes and rewards treachery, cowardice, cruelty and hypocricy, there is a corresponding lack of the brains, and the ability which distinguished the Democracy of the past. Did modern Democracy possess an ability equal to its base spirit, the friends of progress and liberty would have cause to dread disaster, perhaps overwhelming defeat, but as the case stands, the doom of defeat is already heralded to modern Democracy.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

If there is any danger that Cuba will fall into new hands, we hope that there may be some foundation for the rumor that Mr. SEWARD is really bent upon the purpose of purchasing the Island. The interest of the United States demands that Cuba shall never become a British or a French possession. It is destined to belong to the United States ultimately, and the honest way is to purchase it. The population of Cuba is a little over a million and a half, one-half of which are whites. About one-fourth of the negroes are freemen, the remainder, estimated at 600,000 are slaves. Should the Island come into the possession of the United States, emancipation would necessarily follow, and as a matter of course, the colored population of the Island would be deprived of fresh recruits by the slave trade. In alluding to the proposed purchase, an exchange refers to the fact that the United States now derive about \$20,000,000 of gold revenue from duties on the sugar imported from the Island, and, although favoring the project, is distressed to know how the sum taken from the revenue will be made up. The people of the United States need not vex themselves about that matter. The difference to the country will be made up four-fold in the low price of sugar once we are in possession.

WHO COMPOSED THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

Editor of the Commercial:

Your explanation of the manner in which Blair's nomination was brought about, published in Saturday's issue, and your *suggestion* that the same influence inaugurated the demand for "equal taxation" in the Democratic Platform, is to say the least, plausible. Still you omitted one very important item. If Blair would like to have you clear up. You do not state what number of southern delegates attended the Tammany Convention, surely not enough to control, or even could not control a convention held in a Northern City, and chiefly composed of Northern men.

THERE are a great many people, doubtless, who know as little concerning the *real character*, or the class of men who composed the Tammany Convention, as our correspondent. Instead of *twenty or thirty*, there were *one hundred and eighty-six* Southern delegates in that convention, *one hundred and ten of whom* served, at one time or another, in the rebel army.

Our correspondent has our thanks, however, for reminding us of the oversight. He will now be enabled to form something like a correct idea of the spirit and motives which animated the convention, and any doubt he may have entertained concerning the origin and design of the demand for "equal taxation" will be removed. It is not likely that upwards of one hundred exrebel officers would devote themselves, when in council, to the interests of the North.

THE Louisville *Democrat* evidently perceives that GRANT'S election is to be the result of the November election, and apprehensive lest the hot heads will actually attempt to apply the revolutionary doctrines of BLAIR, proceeds to give the South some good advice. Its language is as follows:

Let us say once for all, that all those who advise the South to resist, who assert that it will resist, or under the circumstances think it right to resist, do us wrong. There would be no help to them from the North; they must get help from Europe. Any man in the North who urges them to take up arms, but those are mere idle words. *If a military force of any kind organized in the South, it would be met as it was before, by the whole power of the North, and crushed as it was before.*

To the Southern people we would say, remember how little the happiness of a people depends on the Government. If we are not mistaken, order will be preserved. The peace of Warsaw will prevail. Their Republican Governments will be gone, but, as a general thing, the people will be undisturbed in their homes. They can plant, and cultivate and harvest. They can live—and prosperously as before—but still life and property will be untouched. We speak of a general rule, and not of particular cases.

We do not see that they ought to despair. How many persons live happily even in Mexico? Ireland has many prosperous districts. Hungary and Italy, Hungary and Poland contain many natives of wealth, living peacefully and happily. In the south, under a tyrannical Government, the people may live peacefully even under Grant. We would not disturbed in imagination, much less ineffectual revolt. If, as we do not apprehend, Grant should be the agent of *Democratic rule exactly, and all that domestic peace that Government cannot disturb*, and at least a strong foundation for it be laid in the Southern heart, we do even oppression and see before them a long career of freedom and prosperity.

No part of the country has so deep an interest in the election as the South. The success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be followed by violence and anarchy. It is the Democratic plan, boldly proclaimed, to drive out the State governments, disregard the laws of Congress, and institute a new order of things, with the rebel leaders at the head. To this complexion will it come if GRANT is defeated.

At the colored Methodist Church in Memphis, yesterday afternoon, a negro fired a pistol at a negro sitting on the steps. A policeman came up and attempted to arrest him, when he fired at the policeman. The congregation rushed out in indiscriminately, and firing took place, the police leaving in haste, but being reinforced by other members of the force and returned to the negro fired. Although some thirty shots were fired, no one was hurt.

Minister Johnson telegraphs to the President that he has signed a protocol with Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, regulating the rights of naturalized citizens abroad in Great Britain. It is similar to the treaty signed by Mr. Bancroft with Prussia some time since. This is looked upon as an important concession on the part of Great Britain in favor of Ireland.

Last Thursday, the tobacco warehouse of Mr. John W. Carroll, in Lynchburg, Va., was destroyed by fire, together with fifty or sixty thousand pounds of superior tobacco. The loss is estimated at over fifty thousand dollars. Mr. John W. Stone, tobaconist, also lost heavily. He had thirty hogsheads of prize, ready for shipment, besides a large quantity in bulk. Total loss \$50,000.

THE following expresses, in the happy manner peculiar to pure Southern poetry, the feelings which animate the Southern Generals, including Robby Lee and Buckner:

Of course, you know, I'm on parole,
My vote ain't worth much at the poll,
But I go for Seymour with all my soul,
And so will the fellers from Maine.

SMALL NOTES.

The Democracy have been deceived in their predictions concerning the official report of the Camilla riot. General Sibley will be cursed fully as freely as General DIX from this time forward. Instead of cooking his report to the consistency necessary to allie viate the Democratic appetite, he states that no steps have been taken by the civil authorities towards bringing the guilty parties to punishment, and he furthermore adds that "they having been engaged in the affair, and testifying it, no unbiased jury could be found in that country." The Democracy will be inexpressibly grieved over this report of the General they relied upon to assist them in their great strait. We may expect to hear that the General's report is "an extra military report." At all events, whatever character, of military prowess General Sibley possessed in the eyes of the Democracy has been lost forever by this report.

Mr. Opdyke, confessedly one of the ablest financiers in the country, in an address delivered in New York recently, demonstrated the ability of the country to pay its debt in a manner. Mr. Opdyke possesses a purely philosophical mind, is thoroughly at home in the discussion of everything connected with commerce, and the industrial interests of the country, and is democratic in his feelings and life. According to Mr. Opdyke's calculations, the ordinary expenses of the Government are less now than they were during Buchanan's administration, the difference between the currency and gold being considered.

The following letter explains itself:

NEW YORK, October 9th, 1868.

DEAR FRIEND: I am harrassed to death with letters and invitations—all principally political—that allow me absolutely no rest, although I have employed two secretaries to open and answer the letter. Communications addressed to me. When I ride out, I am pestered by applications to take carriages full or that I will make speeches. When I ask for a cigar or a glass of water, I am certain to receive a bushel of political stuff. When I go to bed I find there is a pile of it on my table; when I get up, I find my clothes lined with them; every time I put my hand in my pocket I invariably pull notes full around me. If you can inform me how to put a stop to this terrible persecution, you will confer a favor on me. My good temper is fast giving way; I will be ultimately obliged to you. I am tired of hunting for a napkin among a pile of letters. It don't suit me to take any part in politics at present, and I desire to be let alone. Very truly yours, OLIO B. MCCLELLAN.

AUGUST BELMONT, Esq.

Who can assuage Binckley's grief? Binckley writes to the *Tribune* that his operations are not discontinued. He is still unearthing revenue frauds. He is pained "to say that the almost omnipotent press," *unwittingly* Binckley hopes, "exert their power in a manner which actually operates to protect fraud." This is a lamentable state of affairs. The press has mistaken its vocation sadly, not only in attempting, but in succeeding in depriving men like Binckley of the undisturbed right to "protect fraud." We hope the press will oblige Binckley by "unconsciously" exerting what are not committing a great and irremediable error" and much injustice to Binckley's practice.

Has anybody seen or heard anything of a good sized, formidable looking spade? If they have, the gentleman who presides over the postal bureau at Washington would be obliged to them if they can inform him where such a spade is to be found. Ever since Mr. Train obtained the control for carrying the mails in in the country beyond the Pacific Railroad for $350,000 over two other bidders. He gave bonds for the performance of the contract and immediately drew to the Pacific coast for cash, it is supposed, for he cannot be found. Wells and Fargo will do the work. Of course the spade was nothing but a spade in this transaction.

The New York *Sun* would like to see Train step out of a British prison into Congress "just for the fun of the thing." We would like to see him for another reason. By the time he takes his seat in Congress (which will not be until the 4th of March) the Democratic Train won't go down or get through talking an hour sooner that body will be reduced to the necessity we have always predicted, namely, to expel gaseous members and go to work like any other sensible body.

If we may rely upon the evidence afforded by foreign mails, "Merrie England" is resolved into a state of anarchy. Crowned heads, coronet heads, black eyes, and ruined garments are the rule, and unscarred faces the exception. The police are thrown about like so many light cakes, candidates for the House of Commons united with all avowed egis, processions scattered like chaff, and innocent people rendered lame for life. Voters who apply to be registered are challenged either between the eyes, or fair upon the nose; public speakers, including the candidates for the House of Commons, are met with cries of "hustings" with all manner of abuse and filth; in a word, the freemen h'of Hingland h'are h'exercising their h'inalienable rights, And when they do that, American politics are not a circumstance to a thoroughbred English election.

Jeff. Davis's doom is sealed at last. Pollard, the irrepressible, has announced his intention to take Jeff.'s life. The announcement will doubtless create a feeling of sympathy for Davis. People who regard him as the author of half the suffering by the war, and who were anxious to see him hung, will now, with bated breath left his body, will shudder at the fate in store for him. He has lost his honor, his reputation, his social position, his health, his money, his peace of mind, and his contented conscience; the dreams of glory, profit and power have dissolved before his aged eyes like a mist, and there is a possibility that the subscription which was collected for him is also going the way of worldly things, and to crown all, Pollard is going to hand his name down to posterity. If Pollard can be prevailed upon to avail himself of one of the favorites Southern methods of taking Jeff.'s life, say a pistol, a dagger, poison, or even a bludgeon, instead of a gossamer, he will not be regarded in either Immortal Jeff. himself or the American people as the heartless monster he would have us believe he is. Poor Jeff! what *have* you done to warrant Pollard's punishment?

The American people have never had occasion to find fault with Secretary Seward for talking too much. Some uncharitable people have accused him of talking too little, but we have never discovered wherein he offended good taste or the rules which govern diplomacy in his epistolary labor. We regret that we cannot say as much for his agents. When Cassius M. Clay lingered on Hicks's doorstep in 1861 to warn the Government of that country of the evils their course would inflict upon them at a future day, and wrote long-winded articles for the press instead of going directly about the business which he was sent to perform as Lincoln's first, sensible people were disgusted. Mr. Reverdy Johnson is superior to Cassius, as a matter of course, but when he indulges in blarney and twaddle, he is as apt to mortify sensible people for his acts as any one. Even Mr. Johnson says "there are but few differences now existing between England and America, and these are of an unimportant character—unimportant because they do not in the slightest degree affect the people or the Government," they differ with him. England will labor assiduously during the balance of the century if she removes the foul blemish from *her* honor which was "tarnished" by the Alabama and Shenandoah bushess. We wonder what American merchants think of this kind of twaddle.

The difference between talking and doing, between good intentions and good actions, was never better illustrated than in the protection extended to the Queen of Spain by the Pope. Twice Isabella promised protection to the latter. At one time she went so far as to contemplate a retrenchment in her theatrical management, and a curtailment of her inordinate gratification of the pleasures of the palate—so it is said—when some new fiction unfortunately prevented her from carrying out her intentions. The wheel of fortune has taken another turn. Her Majesty, deprived of her magnificent exteriors, has become a jest for all those inclined to laugh at. When no one has been found so poor as do her honor, and she is without a home, (by the way, she is not without a plentiful stock of gold and silver,) the Pope sends his war vessel to Marseilles to convey her to Rome, where she will find shelter.

The earthquake which caused such destruction on the South American coast was felt two or three days later in Punjaub, India. The Punjaub is about as far removed from the South American coast at which the earthquake proved most disastrous. Scientific men have here an excellent opportunity to speculate (or to *determine* in their *own* minds) upon the probable connection of the phenomena reported in the Punjaub with that in South America. Also, whether the lapse of time between the phenomena in the Punjaub and that which will be felt by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana (which includes Indiana) is capable of demonstrating that the latter phenomena is a continuation and the butt end of the South American earthquake.

John Quincy Adams, who is down South at present, in a speech delivered at Greensboro, North Carolina, on the 8th inst., expressed his "astonishment at the Southern heathen" of the 19th people. He was pleased to know of the amicable relations between the whites and blacks, and that no animosity existed between them." J. Q. A. reminds us of Sergeant Bates. The Sergeant "folded the flag" around him and marched majestically through the people who despised it, but who at the same time deemed it politic to feed the brave Sergeant on the best liquor and the tenderest chickens. They are killing chickens for J. Q. A. now on the same principle. He has been out in North Carolina three days, and has not witnessed a single negro murdered. The fuglemen down South in the meantime imitate Sally Stebbins. "You Bob! I'll be darned ef I don't bust yer head into mush ef my company has to stand on it—for you'll need a mash yer mouth now, if it warn't for spoilin' of my har."

When we called attention to the fact that that noisy Presidential parasite, Binckley, also supported a parasite in his turn, we thought that the latter, who is called McHenry, was so diminutive as to escape the eyes of the close observer. Directly after, he waxed fat on his new pasture. Not by honest endeavors, however, but by rascality. In growing larger he laid himself open to observation, and now pays the penalty of notoriety. He has been indicted for perjury. In this respect he was more unfortunate than some of the parasites which infested this locality for a time.

We shall not be surprised if, after all his former ridiculous efforts, General Prim should become the ruler of Spain, either as President of the new Republic, or Dictator. People who laugh at Prim's past failures should remember that when it was fashionable to laugh at Napoleon III. the latter had his revenge on the Parisians to begin with, and the rulers of the earth to-day are careful to conceal anything like a smile at his expense.

About the only class of people who make the most of their opportunities are the thieves and pickpockets. Recently a genteel (the word is excellent in this connection looking woman was arrested in New York for picking the pocket of another woman during the progress of a funeral ceremony, at which both the women attended. Her earnings netted her four dollars and sixty-two cents, and two years confinement in the State Prison.

History tells us that the Punjaub war, which cost England upwards of $250,000,000, was occasioned by the loss of a common water-bucket, which was stolen from an English soldier by a native of that country. The English demanded the person of the thief that they might punish him according to his deserts. The natives refused, and Punjaub became, after a manner, an English possession. In his history of the Crimean war, Kinglake gives the minute details of the circumstances which finally precipitated the war between the three great powers. If we are to rely upon Kinglake's story, related in his first volume, the Key of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was at the bottom of the quarrel. This same key promises to give the world more trouble. An exchange, alluding to the recent request of Russia that the Sultan would forbid Polish refugees the *joint* protection of France and Russia, says the request is made on the "exclusive keeping of the Consul of France at Jerusalem from a time 'the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.'" We think not. The Christians squabbled and fought so much over the possession of the key that the Turks finally interposed and, possessing themselves of the key, prevented the Christians from cutting each other's throats. France has always *claimed* the key; the Turks have always managed to act as proxy, and for centuries have decided when the key should be used, and when it should not. It is very true, however, that this is the identical "key" to some of the bloodiest wars that ever scourged the world.

"My dear lad," said an English clergymen to a Charity school-boy, whom he found crying bitterly after a bountiful repast of the typical plum pudding and sweetmeats, which are invariably embraced in the bill of fare of a charity dinner, "what are you crying for?" "Because sir, I have no place to put this apple," replied the poor boy, with tears streaming down his cheeks. The clergyman's sympathies were aroused, and Blair will the little sufferer a penny.

The Vincennes (Ind.) *Gazette* says that a train loaded with jackasses was to pass through Salem, Ind., a few days ago. The telegraph operator circulated a report in the town that a large delegation of Democrats, with music, was to pass on the train. The depot was filled with Democrats gathered at the depot ready to cheer. As the train moved past the operator's window a couple of long ears stuck his head out of the stock car and gave a long, agonized hee-haw that fairly shook the hills around, and consternation seized the crowd of Democrats, and they instantly disappeared.

"Tredegar" Anderson, the ordinance contractor of the South, is described as *one* of the whipped men in the South. At the battle of Gettysburg, when Pickett made his charge, he lost the points of the compass, lost compass, lost *corps meuits*, and was led back to Richmond, where he has put to bed ever since. In the morning he laid away his uniform, resigned his General's commission, demanded his muckrake again, and since been peaceful and comb-able as a Quaker.

The Democracy of Ohio are mourning over the defection of Major-General Geo. P. Este. Fate was the original "my policy" man of Ohio. He could endure A. J. and his policy but he can't stomach Seymour and Blair.

The New York *Sun* says:

"If Gen. McClellan had slapped Gen. Blair in the face, it would have been more ingeniously, but it would hardly have been more disrespectful than his letter declining the rank and file compliment of admission to Gen. Blair in either of his published letters."

STATE NEWS.

Gen. Joseph Knipe, Postmaster at Harrisburg, and Democratic candidate for Congress, is lying dangerously ill.

On the morning of the 30th ult., the steam sawmill of Mr. Fulton Frampton (formerly W. J. Newhouse's), in Cherry township, Sullivan county, was entirely consumed by fire, together with about 45,000 feet of boards.

The commissioners to assess damages in the border counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, completed their labors in the counties of Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Perry. Cumberland, Adams and York are yet to be visited. Thus far the following claimants have presented their claims: Franklin county, 1,501, amounting to $77,862 67, or an average of $490 50 to each; Fulton county, 127, amounting to $41, 669 60, or an average of $328 05 each; Perry county, 1,000, amounting to $54,282 82, or an average of $127 73; Bedford county, 47, amounting to $9,084 92, or an average of $328 05 each; Cumberland county, 1,000, amounting to $54,282 82, or an average of $184 73. The total is 1,815, amounting to $195,837 50, or an average of $449 41. It is estimated that there will be in all the border counties nearly four thousand claimants, with an aggregate amount of damages of between fifteen hundred thousand and two million dollars.

The prospect of a heavy chestnut crop in Crawford county is said to be good.

Wm. McKibben, proprietor of the Merchants Hotel, in Philadelphia, died in that city on Saturday.

The conch and carriage factory of Messrs. Shuster & Bro., Harrisburg, was fired on Wednesday morning, and completely destroyed, with a number of vehicles. The total loss is over $7,000; insured for $3,000.

Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, for several terms chaplain to the House of Representatives at Washington, and a well-known minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, died in Philadelphia last evening, aged sixty years.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Howell Cobb rendered a verdict of death from apoplexy.

Missouri Safe.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 8th, says: Conversations with prominent Radicals from every part of the State, who are here attending the Fair, warrants us in saying that Missouri is as safe for Grant as Massachusetts or Iowa. We shall carry the First Congressional district by 500, the Second by 7,000, the Third by a small majority, the Fourth by 5,000, the Fifth by 4,000, the Sixth by 1,500 total, 24,000. The Eighth is close, and in any event will not give a large majority to either party, but we hope to carry it. In addition to this we expect to poll both Colonel Van Horn and Colonel Dyer have fair prospects and strong hopes of success. But if those two should be defeated, the majority will be increased to 30,000 to 35,000 majority before the Democrats can hope to carry Missouri!

The Indian Commission, which has been in session at Chicago for some days, concluded their labors Saturday. During the session a resolution was adopted recommending that full provision be made at once to feed, clothe and protect all Indians of the Crow, Blackfeet, Grosventres, Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Apache, Kiowa and Comanche nations, who live or shall hereafter locate permanently on their agricultural reservations. Also, that the time has come when the government should cease to recognize Indian tribes as hostile and treat Indians, except as they may be required to recognize them as such by existing treaties and by treaties made hereafter and while it is otherwise provided in said treaties, and they shall be entitled to the same protection from the laws as other persons owing allegiance to the government; and further, that the military force should be used to prevent the removal into such reservations of all such Indians as may refuse to go after due notice shall have been given them that provision has been made to feed and protect them; that in the opinion of the Commission the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred from the Interior Department to the War Department.

A LADY who has tried the experiment says a beautiful and easily attained show of evergreens may be had by a simple plan, which has been found to work remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium leaves are taken from luxuriant and healthy trees just before the winter sets in, and cut as for slips and inclosed in soap and water, they will, after a few days shed their leaves and put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all winter. By putting a few stalks in bottles that fit in a flower basket with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreen is easily secured for the winter. All the different varieties of the plant being used, the various shapes and colors of the leaves blend into beautiful effect. They require no fresh water.

THE castle of Pau, which Napoleon has assigned to the exiled Queen of Spain, is situated in a town of that name, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It was the birthplace of the first of the Bourbons, and has undergone as many changes as the fortunes of that disenchanted family. It is near the frontier, and when the Queen is on the Spanish side of the chateau she can hear the shouts of the revolutionists and the blows of the image-breakers, who are putting an end to the statius and emblems of royalty, as well as to their self.

POLITICAL.

A Baltimore dispatch says: "It is surprising to learn the number of conservatives here who have abandoned the Democracy, whilst many of the most influential Democrats are known to be favorable to Grant. One Grant Club contains over seventy Democrats who left the party. Others are similarly constituted."

Here is a pertinent question: Is it possible that if Gov. Seymour is elected, and fails to reopen the war, and send the army to drive out the present reconstructed State Governments, according to the Blair programme, the exrebel Generals intend to put him out of the way? Not only possible but altogether probable.

At a meeting at Lafayette, Indiana, on the 5th, *Senator Morton declared himself, for the first time, most emphatically and unequivocally against the greenback theory. He said that it was a fraud and swindle*, and, if carried into effect, would involve the whole country in financial ruin and overwhelm our people with disgrace. He said the Democratic party, if restored to power, could not and would not pay the national debt. He depicted in vivid colors the disastrous consequences that would arise from a policy of inflation, but deprecated further contraction of the currency and advocated speedy returns to specie payments.

In his address on "The Issues of the Canvass," Beecher said: "It is said General Grant is a drunkard. It is said General Blair is one. I do not believe either. But if it were so, I would rather have Grant drunk than Seymour sober."

The New York *Sun* still regrets that Seymour did not withdraw, and by secreting the ominous election of General Grant "inaugurate an era of good feeling." It says his withdrawal would make no difference as to the result, and "as to General Blair, he might go to Mexico, and fight on either side in the turmoils there, or first on one side and then on the other, and be as much at home as he would be a Republican, and sometimes a Democrat."

An exchange, alluding to McClellan's indorsement of the Democratic platform, says: "The General does not separate himself from the Democratic party, but he damns it with very faint praise, and Blair with no mention at all." The same journal thinks he would make an excellent General at the head of the army in time of peace. We do not think so. McClellan's real genius can only be exhibited in engineering. He is the king of spades.

Hon. John T. Hoffman has been compelled to give up most of his engagements. The reason assigned is the loss of his voice. It makes no sort of difference what the reason is; It is econ-omy to save his powder for another campaign, when he may be more ammunitive of a Seymour has lost his wits, Hoffman his voice and Blair his head, that the little conscience he ever possessed. The canvass has been very disastrous to the Democracy.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.,) *Banner* declares that although it is a paper in a Democratic, and its editors have been Democrats all their lives, they *cannot and will not* swallow modern Democracy. The *Banner* supported Douglas and Johnson in 1860,—it is determined to help elect Grant and Colfax, preferring anything before modern Democracy.

The *World* has got its figures all ready to demonstrate the immense Democratic gains in this State to-day. Next Saturday, when the figures will be in such a shape as to show the *exact* truth, the *World* will say that the election is of no importance to anybody.

This is the day that decides the Presidential issue. In view of the overwhelming onslaught which will be made upon the Democracy, would it not be economical and discreet in our readers to defer the sending of their hard earned pocket money for another and more propitious occasion, say the fourth of March.

The rumor that Seymour contemplates withdrawing from the canvass is denied by his friends. It was the birthplace of the Democratic party in General Butler's district, and he is not going to allow a repetition of that here:

We have many quotations from Republican organs which we might cite to show that the anti-Butler movement here is deprecated by the soundest and most reliable members of the Republican party as unwise, unjustifiable and deservedly destined to an ignominious failure; but we shall reserve them for a more convenient opportunity.

HOWELL COBB.

Particulars of his Sudden Death.

[From the New York Tribune of Saturday.]

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, died suddenly yesterday morning, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, of apoplexy. Mr. Cobb came North about the 20th ult., on a tour of pleasure, and was accompanied by his wife and daughter. After remaining in New York a few days, he spent a week or two at Niagara Falls, and had but recently returned to the city. During the past six months, or more, he had been complaining of an uneasiness and oppression about his chest, which he attributed to indigestion, but he had not apprehended any serious result from it. At times, when exerting himself, he suffered from shortness of breath, and pain in the region of the heart, but, since leaving the South he had been much better. He arose yesterday morning, seemingly in his usual health, and shortly after ten o'clock proceeded, in the corridor of the second floorat the hotel, conversing with the Bishop of Georgia about a sermon that the latter recently preached. Col. Williams, of Florida, and Mrs. Cobb were standing near. Without saying that he was unwell, he took a seat on the stairs, and placed his hand on his heart. He was at once taken into one of the parlors and placed on a sofa, where he expired. An inquest was held last evening by Coroner Keenan, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The announcement of Mr. Cobb's death created a profound sensation at the hotel, and was the topic of conversation among the guests for the day. As the news spread throughout the city many of his friends and acquaintances called on Mrs. Cobb, and tendered her their sad and sympathy. The remains are to be immediately taken to Georgia.

France Prepared for War.

Marshall Nell, who has the direct supervision of the French armies, states that France is prepared for war. A glance at the following figures will show what the assertion of the French Minister of War is based upon. The French army is composed as follows:

Regular troops in active service	600,000
Regular troops in reserve	200,000
Mobilized Guards ready for active service	250,000
National Guards for home service only	250,000
Total	1,300,000

The testimony from all sources prove beyond preadventure that the French army heads the list of the great armies. The entire forces of the North German Confederation rank next in point of numbers and *efficiency*.

Army of the North	950,000
Army of the South	150,000
Thus divided—	
Regular troops in active service	600,000
Regular troops in reserve	200,000
Landwehr or National Guards	300,000
Total	1,100,000

The officers of this army are not inferior to those who control the French army. The discipline of the latter is not as perfect as that which characterizes the armies of the Confederated States. As a whole, is inferior to the German armies. Individually, the resources of the French have always, and doubtless always will enable them to cope successfully with their machine-like prussee opponents.

Another Accession to Grant.

The *National Quarterly Review*, which has just come to hand contains a paper on the Presidential election, which reviews the candidates and platforms. The publication has always been decidedly conservative in its leanings, it expresses itself in favor of Grant, as will appear from the following extract:

It is almost needless for us to say that it is not on personal grounds that we support Grant for the Presidential chair and reject Mr. Seymour; we judge each candidate by his party but we vote in favor of the election of Grant not because he is a Republican or a Radical, but because he has merited the gratitude of his country, and we are opposed to the election of Seymour, not because he is a Democrat or a Conservative, but because he has merited the public censure of his country. At the time of the remark, the trio were discussing the propriety of withdrawing from an appointment which it was deemed advisable to fill at a meeting next day. The Ex-Governor has no hope whatever, in the event of defeat, of ever since the March election, but he is determined to keep his name at the head of the ticket.

Sunset Cox is a hard money man. He follows Blair and Pendleton, thus enabling the Democracy to get rid of a candidate whose choice of the two opposite doctrines inculcated by himself and other great lights. In a speech at Bloomsburg, in this State, he used the following language:

"Again—those red barns, bigger than your houses, your olden love of a sure and standard currency of gold and silver, your dislike of needless and ruinous money; your dislike of needless and prodigate taxation; your desire to be frugal while you are just—have made you all enemies of the paper humbug and the most steadfast of the people of America. Not alone by the Democratic party, but by a majority of the Republicans, is Pennsylvania the keystone! When it falls our political arch falls